Registered No. M. 1175.

255

The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Vol. 83] BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1948 [N

PART III—Section I

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Dated 12th March 1948.

No. A. & F. 4195—Ft. 70-47-2. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare under the provisions of Section 30 of the Mysore Forest Act XI of 1900, that the area, the boundaries of which are described in the annexed schedule which formed part of Alaganchi State Forest constituted as such in Government Notification No. G. 5079-82—Ft. 313-26-4, dated 31st October 1928, shall cease to be a portion of the said State Forest with effect from the date of this notification. The revised boundaries of the State Forest after disafforestation are also published for information.

7069 MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Gl. Secy.*

SCHEDULE.

District	Talak	Hobli	Village	Survey No.	Extent	Name of State Forest	Situation
Mysore	Heggaddevankote.	Kandalike Hobli.	Chikkabesagi.	1.	217 acres 30 guntas.	Alaganchi State Forest	Situated in the Northern portion of Alaganchi State Forest.

BOUNDARIES.

North and West.—Starting from the boundary of Naduhadi Chikkabesagi and Bankavadi Villages in the Alaganchi State Forest; the line runs North-East along the common boundary of Chikkabesagi and Naduhadi Villages till it meets the quadro-junction bundahs of Naduhadi, Bankavadi, Kelerepur and Chikkabargi.

East.—Then the line runs South along the common boundary of Chikkabesagi and Kebbepur Villages till it meets the quadro-unction bundahs of Kebbepur, Moleyur Kaval, Moleyur and Chikkabesagi Villages.

South.—Then the line runs South-West and follows the southern boundary of S. No. 1 till it meets starting point.

The boundary of the said State Forest after the disafforestation is described below:—

District	Talak	Hobli	Village		Approximate.	Name of State Forest	Remarks
Mysore	Heggaddevankote	Kandalike	1 Haliyur	13 Hosakote	12,317 acres and 35 guntas or 19·34 square miles.	Alaganchi State Forest	A Tract of Jungle
			2 Konanalthur	14 Matkere			
			3 Badalpur	15 Begur			
			4 Hosagir	16 Kodagi			
			5 Hariharpur	17 Kurnagala			
			6 Ayyanpur	18 Hirehalli			
			7 Bhogapur	19 Moliyur			
			8 Alaganchi	20 Chikkabesagi			
			9 Devalapur	21 Kebbepur			
			10 Kandalike	22 Aluahalli			
			11 Badaga	23 Katwal			
			12 Vallahalli	24 Teluginahosally			

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Same as the original boundary notified.

East.—Same as the original boundary notified.

South.—Same as the original boundary notified.

West.—The line then runs North passing along the eastern boundary of Bankavadi for 73 chains, and the South-west corner of S.No. 1 of Chikkabesagi where it joins the trijunction bundahs of Naduhadi, Chikkabesagi and Bandravathi Villages. Then the line turns North-East and turns along the southern boundary of S. No. 1 of Chikkabesagi and meets the quadro-junction bundahs of Moliyur Kaval, Moliyur, Kebbapur and Chikkabesagi Villages and then the line turns in a southern direction for about 46 chains along the Western boundary of S. No. 31 of Moliyur thence North-East in a straight line for about 314 chains through S.No. 31 and 27 of Moliyur

Dated 19th March 1948.

No. S. R. 3191—L. W. 13-47-26. Under Section 12 the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942, the Government o Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publis general information the accompanying report of the Conciliator in Mysore in respect of the failure of the cor tion proceedings in the dispute between the Mysore Filatures, Ltd., Labour Association (Mysore Branch), M and the concerned Mills Management in respect of c demands urged by the Labour Association.

7281.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. S.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN MYS

Dated Camp, Mysore, the 14th February 1948.

To

The Secretary to Government,
General Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

No. C. C. 16—47. I have the honour to make the fo ing report under Section 12(4) of the Mysore Labour relating to a dispute between the Mysore Silk Filatures., (Mysore Branch) Labour Association, Mysore, and the cerned Mills Management, in respect of six demands set in the next paragraph.

The Secretary of the Labour Association gave to concerned Mills Management a notice dated 25th Dece 1947, containing six demands: *viz.*—

(1) The minimum wage per day to every worker in ' Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd. (Mysore Branch)," should be R (Rupee one).

(2) Provision for the formation of conciliation cou consisting of representatives of Labour and Managemen resolve petty disputes arising during petty hours.

(3) Every worker should have the right to enjo privilege leave of fifteen days and casual leave for fifteen and sick leave for fifteen days, with pay every year.

(4) Every worker who has put in a service of months, should be treated as a permanent worker.

(5) All the permanent employees should enjoy Provident Fund facilities, and

(6) Increment should be given to all the emplo working in "Mysore Silk Filatures" (Mysore Bran once in every six months as in the previous years and retrospective effect from 1st January 1946.

As the Labour Probationer (Mr. H. G. Gopalaraj Urs), in the absence of the Assistant Commissioner of Lab Mysore Division, tried to bring about an agreement, having been successful within the statutory period, the C missioner of Labour in Mysore referred the case to this C for initiating conciliation proceedings under Section 10(3 the Labour Act.

The case was registered, and intimation to both the pa sent for hearing on the 9th February 1948 at Mysore Cam

The case was accordingly taken up on that day (9th Fe ary) and heard. The Management was represented Mr. G. Krishnaswamy, Managing Agent of the Comp On behalf of the Labour Association, Mr. B. Srikanta President of the Association, was present along with Secretary, Mr. K. Kaliah. The Assistant Commissione Labour (Mr. H. M. Mahalinganna), Mysore Division, was present along with the Labour Probationer (Mr. H. G. Go Raj Urs).

The demands were taken up one by one and were f discussed on both sides. As the position on the side of Management in respect of the two demands No. 1 and 6 the same, these two demands were considered individ